The visitation and relief of the sick was regarded as one of the cardinal Jewish virtues: and Jews have naturally taken their share in the endowment and support of hospitals. In England, the tradition goes back to the eighteenth century, when the names of prominent members of the London community are found among the earliest subscribers to, and governors of, the London Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, and most of the other institutions established at that period. Towards the end of the century, it was Benjamin Goldsmid who was primarily responsible for the foundation of the Naval Asylum, which first cared for the orphans of sailors fallen in England's wars. His nephew, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, in an age of greater freedom, was drawn by his interest in University College, London, to an interest in the University College Hospital, of which he was one of the founders: subsequently, he took a similar part in the establishment of the North London Hospital.

A number of other English hospitals owe their existence to Jews. The great Edward VII Sanatorium at Midhurst for the cure of consumption—one of the finest of its kind in the world—derived the money for its upkeep from Sir Edward Cassel. In Liverpool stands the Great Northern Hospital, refounded by David Lewis, who left a sum of £400,000 in trust for charitable purposes and is responsible for the existence of some other similar institutions. The Albert Levy Ward at the Royal Free

Hospital is a tribute to the generosity of its Treasurer, Sir Albert Levy, who in 1929 created a benevolent fund which will eventually amount to £400,000 for the purpose of assisting hospitals and other charitable causes. The